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The Kenyon Collegian.

Vol. XXXI.

FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1905.

No. 13.

The Kenyon Collegian.

Published Every Other Friday of the Collegiate Year by the Students of Kenyon College.

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EDITORIAL.

ABOUT two weeks ago Sammy Collins smelled smoke in the basement of Old Kenyon and on investigation it was found that the water-heater for the baths had become separated from the pipe that carries

Fire! off the fumes and had kindled a brisk blaze among the timbers of the ceiling above. The alarm was spread, buckets were brought, and the fire put out before it had a chance to make much headway. Practically no damage was done beyond the scorching of a few boards, but the occurrence, insignificant enough in itself, served to show Kenyon's utter lack of means to face and effectively fight a fire of any magnitude. It was only with the greatest difficulty and after a considerable waste of time that half a dozen buckets could be collected; and a stream of water was not to be thought of. If the fire had been of greater proportions, as would have been the case undoubtedly had it started at night, there could have been no control whatever over it.

It seems strange that the authorities have given so little thought to this matter and have allowed the buildings to stand so long without taking any steps toward insuring them against a danger so destructive and so impossible to foresee. In previous years some excuse rested in the absence of a proper supply of water—the toy hand-engine stowed away somewhere in the village was evidently never intended to do more than draw water from a neighbor's cistern to put out the blaze of a woodshed—but now we have a tolerably reliable water-works system and water piped all over town; and yet, with it all, there is not a single water-plug and but one strand of hose available for use on the college buildings in case of emergency. We have a pumping-station and a water-tower but they are used as luxuries and not to supply an actual need.

Such gross neglect of the ordinary safeguards against fire arises, we believe, from the false sense of security that a long period of immunity from such disasters has produced. We have heard college men say "Old Kenyon can't burn," and tell how papers are consumed on the very floors of the halls themselves, how gas-jets often flare to the ceiling, how various other risks are run and nothing comes of it; but that is no reason to take it for granted that a fire never will break out in old Kenyon. A few buckets and a hand-engine would be a ridiculous force to bring against a really serious fire in any of the buildings and the most we could do would be to stand quietly by and enjoy the sight of a good many thousands of dollars and many a happy abode floating away in smoke and vapor and leaving behind only the charred, uninhabitable walls. This is no uncommon event on the face of the land and not at all improbable in Gambier, so that it seems to us the better part of economy, since we already have a sufficient water supply, to lay out a few dollars in water-plugs and hose and thus lessen the risk of a possible calamity both in property and perhaps in life.

BASE-BALL.

Kenyon, 11.

Otterbein, 1.

Saturday, April 8, Kenyon defeated Otterbein University by the score of 11 to 1. This was Kenyon's first intercollegiate game and the score speaks well for her team. The visitors were outplayed in every department of the game. Wolcott did the twirling for Kenyon and at all times was the master of the situation. The few hits obtained from his delivery were scattered throughout the nine innings. On the other hand the Kenyon men took an especial liking to the balls that the three Otterbein pitchers served up to them and knocked out fourteen hits for a total of eighteen bases. Capt. Lee carried off the honors in this department, having two doubles and a single to his credit.

For the visitors, Shook, in the left garden, played the best game, pulling down four long drives. The infields of both teams played very consistent ball. Beam's work at short was especially worthy of praise.

Batting order:

KENYON.

Babin, 2d.
Wolcott, p.
York, Boggs, r. f.
Lee, C., and Eddy, c. f.
Beam, Beggs, s. s.
Luthey, 3d.
Daly, 1st.
Elster, Lee, c.
Rockwell, l. f.

OTTERBEIN.

Bates, s. s.
Strahl, 2d and p.
Blick, c.
Warson, r.
Krisag, 3d.
Smith, c.
Hall, 1st.
Shook, l. f.
Trimmer, Smith, p.

Hits—Kenyon 14, Otterbein 6. Struck out—By Wolcott, 6, by Trimmer 1, by Smith 2. Runs—Wolcott 2, Lee 2, Beam 2, York 2, Luthey 1, Babin 1, Daly 1, Blick 1.

Kenyon, 3.

K. M. A., 2.

Saturday, April 2, Kenyon played her first base-ball game of the season and in five innings defeated the Kenyon Military Academy by the score of 3 to 2. The military boys have a strong team and put up a stiff article of ball. The Kenyon team was handicapped by the absence of Elster, the last year's catcher for Howe Military Academy, Babin, ex-captain of Kenyon, Luthey, ex-captain of Columbus Central High, and Beggs of Cleveland University School. Both teams were weak at the bat, but two hits being chalked up to each side. Kenyon used two pitchers, Wolcott, who pitched for Culver Military Academy, and Stambaugh of Shelby High School. Both were effective and were a continual puzzle to the academy boys. Kunkle, of the military team, was also an enigma and his

twisters kept the college men guessing. Crosby's one-hand catch of a line drive off of Rockwell's bat was the feature of the game.

KENYON.

Starr, 2d.
York, l. f.
Rockwell, r. f.
Boggs, Daly, 1st.
Beam, s. s.
Lee, capt., Eddy, c. f.
Stambaugh, Wolcott, p.
Parks, 3d.
Stevens, c.

K. M. A.

Cunningham, c.
H. Kunkle, Cardillo, p.
Cherry, 1st.
Gardner, 2d.
Travis, s. s.
Crosby, 3d.
Hull, l. f.
W. Kunkle, c. f.
Anderson, r. f.

Innings pitched—by Stambaugh 2, Wolcott 3, Cardillo 2, Kunkle 3. Struck out—by Stambaugh 2, Wolcott 3, Kunkle 2, Cardillo 1. Three-base hit—York. Two-base hit—Crosby. Singles—Boggs, Cherry.

SECOND TEAM BASE-BALL.

The large number of candidates out for base-ball, due chiefly to the large amount of material that entered with the present freshman class, has made the formation of a second team possible and assistant manager Hartman has already scheduled several games. These games are to be with high schools and academies and can be got only with considerable difficulty as most of the schools insist on return games, a demand that the second team under existing financial conditions cannot meet.

THE RIFLE CLUB.

There is one branch of athletic activity that has a few devotees on the Hill but seems to take no hold among the students. This is the rifle club. There are many men who do not participate in other forms of athletics to whom the quiet but exhilarating sport of rifle practice would serve both as needful exercise and agreeable diversion.

There certainly are men in college interested in such things and we can see no reason why they should not get together and form a club. With a club once formed we could make application to the National Rifle Association for affiliation with that body. The association offers medals for shooting contests held by its various branches and if we should join we might work the shooting tournament up to a place of as much importance in college affairs as the tennis tournament. If any of the men in college have rifles or feel any inclination to invest let them speak to the editor so that something definite can be done in the matter as soon as possible.

To the Editor of the Collegian:

DEAR SIR:—With the announcement of next season's foot-ball schedule in the last issue of the COLLEGIAN, a great many of the students have asked why a game was not scheduled with Western Reserve. There seems to be a general feeling of dissatisfaction over this seeming negligence on the part of the manager and it is to meet this feeling and correct the impression that causes it which leads me to write this letter.

At the conference of Big Six foot-ball managers held at Galion last December every effort was made to secure a game with Western Reserve. Their manager, however, either from personal motives or previous orders, refused to close on a game unless Kenyon consented to play in Cleveland. As it was Reserve's turn to play in Gambier and as they flatly refused to leave Cleveland, we felt fully justified in refusing to come to their terms. When they saw that their bullying tactics would not work the matter was dropped, to be taken up later at the request of Reserve's manager. The tone throughout their whole correspondence was most dictatorial and the manner of treatment at their hands was of such a nature as no school with any spirit would stand for. We could not concede to their demands and when finally, in a most insulting letter, they tried to "bluff" us into taking a date which we had repeatedly written was already signed for, we drew the line and called the correspondence off.

It is not evident that Western Reserve, in any of her athletic lines, is so far superior to Kenyon as to privilege her to dictate to us. Such, however, seems to be her attitude, or at least that of her manager. If some of the letters received from her foot-ball manager should be published, I do not doubt but that the students of Kenyon College would not merely be willing but even desirous to declare negotiations off for good and all. Several of the letters were referred to a faculty member of Reserve's athletic council and while he admitted that they were probably poorly worded, still he raised no objections to the spirit expressed in them and by his silence indicated his approval.

This is the second time that Western Reserve has abused foot-ball etiquette by refusing to observe her agreement to play every other game with Kenyon at Gambier and this, together with their insulting, dictatorial attitude we offer as a justification for our action in severing our present athletic relations with Western Reserve.

Yours truly,

H. P. FISHBACH.

Foot-ball Manager, elect.

THE TRACK.

The track men, under the able direction of Dr. Hall and Captain Brown are working hard. Every afternoon finds a goodly number of men on the field and all are ready and willing to offer the best in them.

The dual meet with O. W. U. has been changed from May 6th, to the 13th. This means that we meet Delaware on the thirteenth, O. S. U. the next week on the twentieth, and enter the Big Six Meet the following Friday, May 26th—a hard schedule, but by no means disheartening.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Mr. Stewart, O. W. U., '04, spent several days on the Hill as the guest of Mr. J. A. Stephens.

Mr. J. C. Vilwock, ex-'04, was a recent visitor in Gambier.

Mr. R. M. Fulwider, '08, was called home, April 2d, on account of the illness of his father.

Notice has been given that the choice of electives for next semester must be made some time during the week of April 10th.

May 15th is the date set for the examinations for the inter-collegiate prizes offered by the Association for promoting the interests of Church Schools, Colleges, and Seminaries. Kenyon, Hobart, the University of the South, Trinity, and St. Stephens, compete for these prizes. It is to be hoped that Kenyon will carry off her share of the honors.

Tennis-manager Moeser has the courts ready for use and many have already taken the opportunity to indulge in the royal game.

The course in the History of English Literature under Dr. Harrison has been discontinued, in order to give more time to the course in Chaucer under Dr. Reeves.

Mr. L. S. Dederick, '05, has been promoted to the position of Fire-chief, for bravery displayed in action, on the occasion of the fire in Old Kenyon, March 31st.

In the "Green Bag" for February, 1905, there is a review of "The Legal Fiction of Adoption in Ancient Greece," a book written by Dr. Frederick Earle Whittaker, formerly professor of English at Kenyon and now located at Brown University. This is the first attempt at a scientific treatise on the jurisprudence of a race whose attainments in other fields have been the subject of such fruitful investigation. The same magazine contains an article by Dr. Brown himself entitled "The Study of Old Greek Law."

THE BEGINNING.

(The second of Dean Jones' articles on Kenyon and its Environment.)

The location of Kenyon College in the country was decided upon against strong opposition. In consequence of the decision several members of the newly constituted Board of Trustees resigned their seats, and predicted the ruin of the institution if it were placed on *Owl Creek*. "To erect so great an establishment from the stump, in the woods," was an undertaking which it would be madness to support. But, nothing daunted, the Bishop proceeded to take possession of the lands. With the company of his little son, and the right-hand man of his enterprises in field and forest, he made a lonely journey from his Worthington home to the "Hill." Almost on the very spot where "Old Kenyon" now stands, under some tall oak trees, two crotched sticks were driven into the ground; on them a transverse pole was laid, and against this some boards were placed, the ends of the tent-like structure being closed with clap-boards "rived" from a fallen oak tree. This was the first house built in Gambier. It was in June, 1826. A few days later, on the Sunday following, being the eleventh day of the month and the third Sunday after Trinity, Bishop Chase read the prayers of the Church under the roof of the skies and in the sanctuary of the woods, on the spot where the Prayer Cross stands today, a memorial of the first service of the Church rendered on Gambier Hill.

It will be instructive to note the situation. Every dollar of money which the Bishop had raised was already pledged for the lands. No money was there now in hand for the most pressing necessities. The erection of a college building was the first undertaking, and for this he had come, almost alone, and pitched his tent on that day in early June. Now he needed an overseer of the work—there was no money for that; he needed money for workmen and teams—there was none for that; he needed money to pay for his own food—there was none even for that. On the last day of the same month he writes to his wife: "If you ask me how I get on without money, I answer, *the Lord helpeth me.*"

Small contributions of provisions and money came in. Friends and neighbors (few and not always near) donated "days-work," loaned horses, and assisted with sympathy.

The establishment of Kenyon College was a venture, and a large one. The beginnings of the actual work of planting it on the "Hill" were a venture. The journey to England in quest of funds was a venture. The first thoughts of the enterprise could have been born only in the mind of one whose ventures of faith were of the most confident kind. All of us have our convictions; there are but a few men in any generation who possess the "courage of their convictions." Pictures of possible achievements readily rise in the brains of us all; it is another matter to go forth to realize them in the open world of everyday. Friends as well as enemies had predicted the failure of the Kenyon enterprise. It was visionary and reckless. His own kindred feared that the Bishop was losing his mind.

In 1823 he was President of Cincinnati College, a position which he had assumed in order to add something to the miserably inadequate salary which was paid him by the diocese. On the evening of June 3d of that year, he was in Worthington, where on the next day the Sixth Convention of the Church in Ohio was to meet. Then and there the idea of Kenyon College was conceived. The Bishop's son had just arrived from the eastern part of the State, where a relative had called the young man's attention to an extract from the *British Critic*, in the *Philadelphia Recorder*, which told appreciatively of the work of the Church in Ohio. By a tremendous stretch of imagination this became a suggestion of an institution for educating ministers. Instantly the suggestion shaped itself into a resolution, and from that evening the designs of the founder never wavered.

How and why the "first thought" was of a school for the preparation of men for the ministry, can be easily indicated. A tide of immigration was, and for several years had been, moving toward the then western country. In the years from 1810 to 1820, Ohio more than doubled her population. She was rapidly rising in rank among the States, so that by 1830 her place was

that of the fourth in population. In conditions such as these there are always two facts: First, the supply of clergy is always inadequate, and much more was this the case then than under similar conditions today. Now the missionaries follow close in the wake of advancing settlement; then, so poorly organized and so feebly supported were her missionary enterprises that the services of the church came slowly and with uncertainty. Always the movement of population carries with it a less than due proportion of the professional classes; lawyers, physicians, and clergymen are scarce and much in demand. The second condition likely to obtain in all new settlements is the moral loss incident to change. In the old home morals were protected by the influence of inheritance and stable conditions. The new home has no moral background or atmosphere. Barriers of custom begin to give way and lawlessness becomes a danger. Traditions lose much of their previous force, and the new surroundings make the break with the moral past less difficult. Coming into such conditions from the regulated circumstances of life in the older States, Bishop Chase was sharply impressed with the comparative license and the lack of restraint which made a feature of life in the West.

The voyage to England was accomplished in the autumn of 1823. The Bishop spent the greater part of a year in the land of our forefathers, and reported the results of his visit to the Convention of November 3rd, 1824. During the following year the Bishop's designs had expanded, and we hear of his proposal to "annex a college to the seminary," and to provide for general instruction in the arts and sciences. Thus came into being Kenyon College.

This today is the corporate name which includes the theological department as well as the collegiate and preparatory departments; nevertheless, by long association, the name has become descriptive of the college proper. Although the college was not in the original plan, and a little later was provided for as a subordinate department, yet by force of circumstances and through the logic of events, it has become the central feature of Gambier and her history. Not many years ago much time and

not a little good feeling were expended and wasted on the question of the paramount object and design of our schools. For, although clerical education was the "first thought," and was paramount in the earliest form of the design which laid the foundations, yet history has changed the original plan into a somewhat different one, and *history* in this connection is but another name for Providence. Whether the theological department has always enjoyed its due share of the corporate income is a question which it would be useless to discuss at present; it is out of date, indeed, and might as well be forgotten. That the collegiate department in size and general attractiveness should have become the most prominent, is what should have been expected. Nor has this prominence of the college been at the expense of the true interests of the seminary. Rather, the upbuilding of the college has made possible the best preparation of men for the ministry of the Church. Standing and working together the two departments are an effective means for broad and progressive clerical education.

NU PI KAPPA.

On April 6th a regular meeting of Nu Pi Kappa was held. Under the business for the evening a motion was passed to change the regular night of meeting from Thursday to Tuesday for the sake of certain of the other college organizations. The prize debate in June was discussed and the men chosen to represent Nu Pi in the coming inter-society debate.

The programme was short. Weubker read a paper on "Tuberculosis in the Slums of New York," and Hughes touched on current events during the preceding ten days. The meeting adjourned to reconvene on Tuesday, April 11th.

PHI BETA KAPPA.

At the meeting of Phi Beta Kappa held in the Bexley Hall library on Wednesday, March 29th, Canon O. E. Watson of Bexley read an original story entitled, "The Spiritual Eviction." It was a tale of a lonely road, midnight walks, and ghostly communications and related the process by which a man was gradually deprived of the control of his own body by an incorporeal spirit. The spirit finally gained the mastery and took possession of the man's body, leaving him to wander in a state of corporeal unreality.

LIBRARY NOTES.

A large and varied assortment of books, in at least eight different languages, has been received recently.

Among the German books, there is an excellent Goethe collection—his works, criticisms and biographical sketches. This collection includes: Goethe's Complete Works, 22 volumes of which are thus far issued, with introduction and notes by Edward Von Hellen and 17 other noted German writers; "Life and Work of Goethe" (2 vol.) by Dr. Albert Bielschowsky; Goethe's "Faust," a critical study by Kuno Fischer; "Explanation and Notes on Faust" by J. Minor; and "A Biographical Sketch of Goethe" by Richard M. Meyer. Besides these there are three attractive little volumes—"Faust" (2 vol.) and "Die Leiden des Jungen Werther"—edited by J. Von Wolfgang. These latter belong to the so-called Pantheon Series.

The other German books include the novels, "Das Schlafende Heer" by C. Viebig and "Jena oder Sedan" by Franz Beyerlein; the dramas, "Rose Bernd" by Gerhardt Hauptmann, and "Zapfenstreich" by Beyerlein; a treatise, "Die Kunst des Übersetzens," an aid to Latin and Greek teaching, by Paul Caner; and a large and valuable volume, "Dante—His Life and Works" by Franz X. Kraus. The illustrations in the latter are excellent and should aid somewhat in the class-room study of "La Divina Comedia."

Books on the conversational study of the French language are not lacking in the collection. These are: "The Yersin Phono-Rhythmic Method" by Marie and Jeanne Yersin; "A Travers La Vie Pratique," containing snatches of conversation, etc. by Louis Lergarde and Dr. August Muller; "La Vie Journaliere" by G. Strotkotter; and "Manual Phonétique du Français Parle," translated from the Danish by Emmanuel Philipot.

Spanish Works: "The Literature of Today" (1900-1903) by U. Gonzalez Serrano; "Mariucha," a comedy in 5 Acts by Galdos; "El Si de las Ninas," a comedy in 3 Acts by Moratin; "El Premio del Marchese di Santillana" by Lopez; and "Poema del Cid" by Pelaez.

The new French books, the majority of which are translations from the Spanish and Latin, bear directly upon this semester's work in the French classes. The list embraces translations of D'Alarcon's "La Verdad Sospechosa," Castro's "Las Mocedades del Cid and Las Hozan-

anas del Cid" and Moratin's "El Se," "Choice Selections from the Spanish Drama" by Louis Du Bois and "Francois" by Oroz and "Etudes sur La Poesie Latine" by M. Patin. There are also two excellent histories of French literature—Brunetiere's "History of Classic French Literature"; and Emile Faguet's "History of French Literature" (2 vol.), which is highly illustrated from the original manuscripts.

The other important books are: "Topographie der Stadt Rom," by Dr. Otto Richer; "Iceland Sogur," by Jonasson; "Chatham," by Frederic Harrison; "Life and Work of Lord Shaftesbury," by Edwin Hodder; "Short History of Germany" (2 vol.) by Ernest F. Henderson; "Anarchism," by E. V. Zenker; "Capital," by Karl Marx; "The Boy Problem," by W. B. Fortush; "Mathematics," (Italian) by Eugenio Beltrami.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

MARCH 28—The meeting was called to order by the chairman. Manager Moeser was authorized to put the tennis courts into good condition. The following bills were voted to be paid:

For Manager Hamm—	
Ten base ball suits	\$69.50
Five pairs of stockings.....	5.25
Twelve Louisville sluggers.....	8.00
One sun protecting mask	4.00

For Manager Brooke—	
To improve track	15.00

For Manager Foltz—	
To pay piano rent.....	5.00

Manager Brooke was authorized to make a date with the Wooster track team for May 6. Manager Hamm was authorized to schedule a base ball game with Oberlin, June 17, with a guarantee of \$75.

APRIL 4—The treasurer reported \$33.00 in the treasury. The following bills were voted to be paid:

For the base ball field.....	\$3.50
For printing posters.....	2.25
For a lead shot.....	2.00

The church organ is being thoroughly overhauled by Mr. C. W. Murdoch of Milwaukee, Wis. The bellows are to be put in the basement, thus getting rid of all the noise they cause, and a water-motor is to be attached. The motor has been a long-felt necessity, and not by the Freshmen alone who have sometimes been compelled to keep the bellows going, but by the organist and most of the church goers.

A COLLEGE CHURCHMAN.

Lent has come; to church I go,
 Walking with measured steps and slow;
 Somber clothing on me shows
 Outward sign of inward woes;
 For this hidden, strange commotion
 Can be naught but deep devotion,
 Swelling, surging, heaving, glowing,
 Hot and cold my wan cheek blowing.
 Thus and so
 To church I go.

In the rearmost pew I sit,
 Banish profane thoughts that flit
 Through my mind; but oh how vainly
 Strive I not to think profanely.
 When she enters, slight and airy,
 Light and lissome as a fairy,
 Marking with each tinkling foot-fall
 One new heart-throb, one new heart-thrill.
 Thus and so
 To church I go.

On her knees in prayer she sinks,
 Nestles in her hands the pinks
 Blossoming in either cheek;
 Rising, turns and feigns to seek
 A hymnal or prayer-book perchance,
 But o'er her shoulder bends a glance,
 Half sly, half shy, all captivating,
 On me, for such blessings waiting.
 Oh, thus and so
 To church I go.

While the preacher says a prayer,
 One white hand steals to her hair;
 How my eyes pursue intently,
 As her fingers, deftly, gently
 Twine a rebel into place,
 Blessed durance near her face—
 Back my fleet thoughts hurry when
 All the people say "Amen."
 Thus and so
 To church I go.

Finished? Is the service o'er?
 Not one chant, one lesson more?
 Why, 'tis almost past believing,
 All the worshippers are leaving;
 She is passing through the door—
 Ay, truly is the service o'er,
 And my inward, sweet emotion
 Testifies my deep devotion.
 Thus and so
 To church I go.

M. B. L.

PHILOMATHESIAN.

A regular meeting of Philo was held Tuesday evening, March 28th. Dr. Reeves addressed the society and stated the conditions governing the Stires' prize debate. The literary programme consisted of extemporaneous speaking. Mr. Hamm addressed the society concerning the Nu Pi Kappa debate, Mr. Berghaus dwelt briefly on the theme of Co-Education, and Mr. J. W. Upson spoke enthusiastically on the subject of track athletics. The programme closed with an excellent address by Mr. Stephens on the Black Evil.

The meeting of April 4th was given over to preparation for the Nu Pi Kappa debate. Messrs. Quinn, Oldham, and Patterson were selected to represent Philo. Members of Philo are gratified over the increased interest in debating evidenced by the college at large.

THE INTER-SOCIETY DEBATE.

The long hoped for debate between Nu Pi Kappa and the Philomathesian literary societies has at last been definitely settled upon. The question to be debated is: "Resolved, That a constitutional amendment be secured providing for the election of United States Senators by popular vote." Philo will defend the affirmative and Nu Pi Kappa, the negative side of the question. The speakers are Messrs. Quinn, Oldham, and Patterson for Philo; and Messrs. Clingman, Fischbach, and York for Nu Pi Kappa. The debate will be held on Friday evening, April 14.

Through the kindness of Mr. William A. Adams of Gambier, we have received a bit of information concerning a former Kenyon man, Mr. Harold Stiles. Mr. Stiles was on the Hill last in 1901 when he returned to attend his class reunion. Since that time he has moved about the country considerably. He taught in Spring Valley, Ohio, until he moved with his wife to Cambridge, Mass., where he entered Harvard University and took graduate work. He afterward spent a year at Columbia. He is now happily situated in a chair at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., where, he says, his laboratory overlooks Lake Michigan. He speaks most affectionately of Gambier and asks about his college friends, Fred Hart, and Bert Secerd.

There is a treat in store for Kenyon in the spring of 1906. Dr. Peirce is in receipt of a letter from Mr. Andrew Carnegie stating that he will visit Gambier sometime in the spring and deliver an address on the life and work of one of Kenyon's illustrious sons, Edwin M. Stanton.

BEXLEY NOTES.

A system of compulsory public speaking has been inaugurated at Bexley Hall. The work covers debating, reading, and declaiming.

The Rev. J. Townsend Russell of Brooklyn, N. Y., who has charge of the department of Elocution, at Bexley, was in Gambier this week. We are happy to record that he has offered several good prizes for public speaking: to Seniors a first prize of fifty dollars and a second prize of twenty-five dollars; for middle men, a first prize of twenty-five dollars and a second prize of fifteen dollars; for Juniors, a first prize of fifteen dollars and a second prize of ten dollars. These prizes are offered for next year, and should stimulate much interest in public speaking.

The old library room is being repapered and fitted up as an assembly room.

EXCHANGES.

Minnesota will not be represented by a base-ball team this year, because that branch of athletics has not been financially successful.

Oberlin does not feel that her recent defeat in the indoor track meet with O. S. U. is anything to be discouraged about. The team had never held a contest indoors, and the men were in no kind of condition because at that time they had not been under the charge of Coach Keene. There is lots of hard work going on at Oberlin now and hopes for winning first place in the Big Six Meet are high.

Ground for the new gymnasium at Delaware was broken by a plow guided by the president and pulled by five hundred students.

Case is preparing for her annual college dinner.

The exchanges for the past two weeks have been almost unbearably dull, there being scarcely a one that did not unmistakably show the traditional effects of the coming of spring. The "Reserve Weekly" broke the monotony somewhat by printing a communication containing rather sensational charges against their graduate manager of athletics. The writer of the article led us to believe that the manager has been carrying on a system of wholesale graft. In the next week's issue the manager availed himself of the paper's columns to refute the charges made against him and to clearly define his position and his past actions. This incident illustrates the tendency, more or less

common in every college, of those men who exert themselves least in college activities to criticize those prominent in such affairs without having an adequate knowledge of the circumstances and conditions with which the workers had to contend.

The Japanese base-ball team, which is now on its way across the Pacific to play Leland Stanford University and other coast institutions, is coached by Fred Merrifield, an old Chicago player.

ORDINANCE

Regulating the Running of Dogs on the Streets.

Be it ordained by the Council of the Village of Gambier, Ohio:—

1st. That after the 15th day of April, 1905, it shall be unlawful for dogs to run at large within the corporal limits of the village unless accompanied by owners.

2d. That it shall be the duty of the Marshal whenever he finds dogs thus running at large to impound the same and keep them in the pound until their owners shall pay for each animal a fine of 50 cents.

3d. If any dogs thus impounded shall not be redeemed by the owners thereof within 24 hours of the time of impounding the same, it shall be the duty of the Marshal to kill the dog and bury it.

JOHN E. PARKER, Mayor.

H. K. DOOLITTLE, Clerk.

Way out in Tacoma, Washington, a trio of Kenyon men, Arthur T. Bagley, '02, D. A. Williams, '98, and Herbert I. Oberholtzer, '04, came together on March 25th and had a good old talk about Kenyon and their days upon the Hill. Bagley is in the U. S. engineer's office at Tacoma, Williams is with the Savage Construction Company of Tacoma, and Oberholtzer is assistant principal in DeKoven Hall, South Tacoma. They at present hope to gather together the other Kenyon men in Oregon and Washington and organize an Alumni Association of the Northwestern States.

The choir is preparing a surprise for the church people and they intend to spring it shortly after Easter. Perhaps we're not supposed to tell but the bit of news is too good to keep—a whole new communion service by King Hall and two or three anthems are in a state of strenuous preparation. The music is elaborate and pleasing and will form a welcome change after such a long siege of the old familiar tunes.